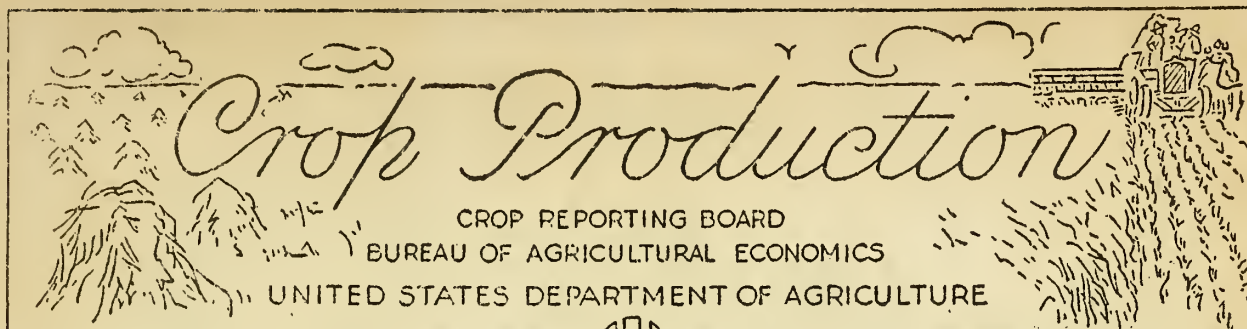


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Release: June 10, 1947



3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JUNE 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1936-45	June 1, 1947		1936-45	June 1, 1947	
	1946	1947		1946	1947	
Winter wheatbu.	16.1	18.0	20.1	653,893	873,893	1,093,071
Rye....."	11.9	11.7	13.3	37,934	18,685	25,208
CONDITION JUNE 1						
	Percent					
All spring wheat.....bu.	81	79	84	236,413	281,822 1/	316,822
Durum.....	81	80	86	---	---	---
Other spring.....	81	78	84	---	---	---
Oats.....bu.	81	85	80	1,161,282	1,509,867 1/	1,247,333
Barley....."	80	79	83	287,360	263,350 1/	268,319
Hay, all.....	81	84	87	---	---	---
Hay, wild.....	79	78	83	---	---	---
Hay, clover & timothy	82	86	88	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.....	84	83	89	---	---	---
Pasture.....	81	85	88	---	---	---
Early potatoes 2/...	75	86	78	---	---	---

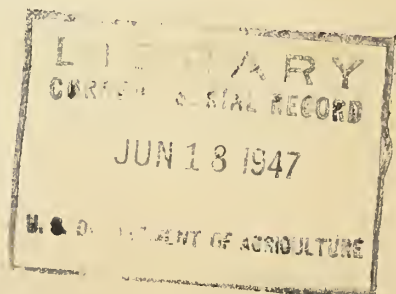
GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

CROP	Average 1936-45		1946		1947	
	Percent 3/ 1,000 bu.		Percent 3/ 1,000 bu.		Percent 3/ 1,000 bu.	
Barley.....	19.2	57,279	17.2	45,773	14.1	37,085
Rye.....	25.7	11,073	6.6	1,571	4.6	852

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ 19 States.

3/ Percent of previous year's crop.



CROP PRODUCTION, JUNE 1, 1947
(continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average	1945	1946	Indicated
	1936-45			June 1, 1947
Peaches.....bu.	1/62,936	1/81,548	1/86,643	89,183
Pears....."	1/29,510	1/33,042	34,447	33,753
Cherries (12 States).....ton	1/159	1/149	1/230	200
Apricots (3 States)....."	1/232	1/192	339	210
	Average	1944	1945	Indicated
	1935-44			1946
<u>CITRUS FRUITS 2/:</u>				
Oranges & Tangerines.....box	81,450	113,210	104,350	117,620
Grapefruit....."	40,083	52,180	63,450	61,490
Lemons....."	11,520	12,550	14,450	14,700

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45			1936-45		
	Million pounds			Millions		
April.....	9,610	10,430	10,472	5,664	6,803	6,328
May.....	11,349	12,201	12,260	5,428	6,292	6,146
Jan. - May Incl.	45,889	49,126	50,004	23,117	29,205	28,026

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

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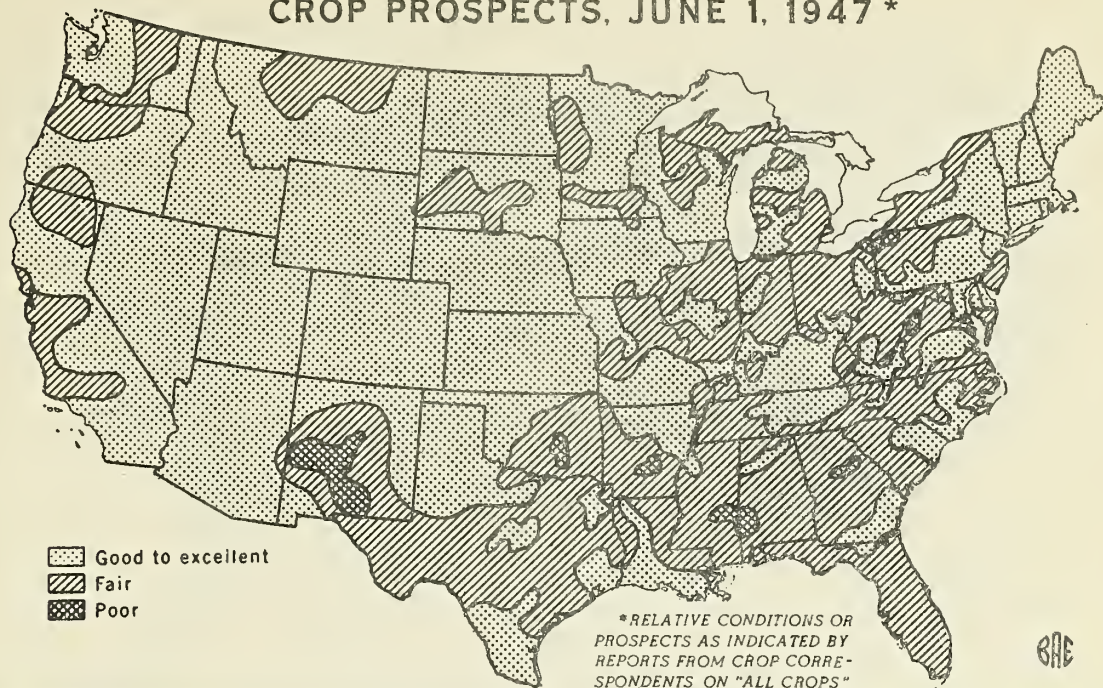
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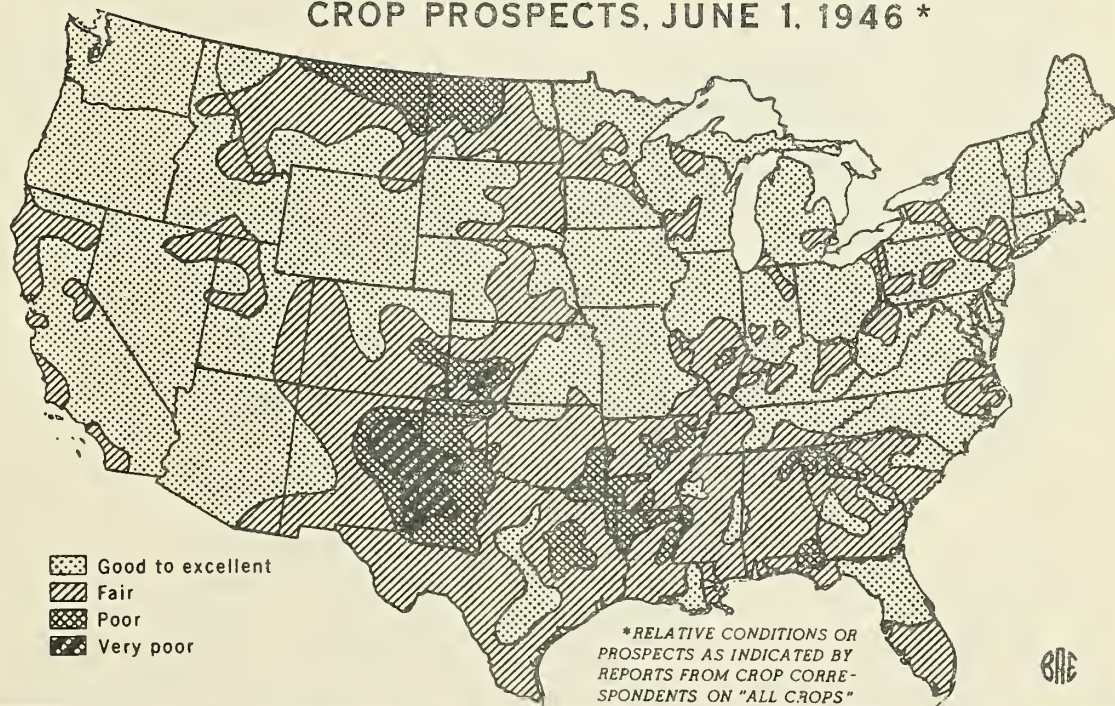
CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1947 *



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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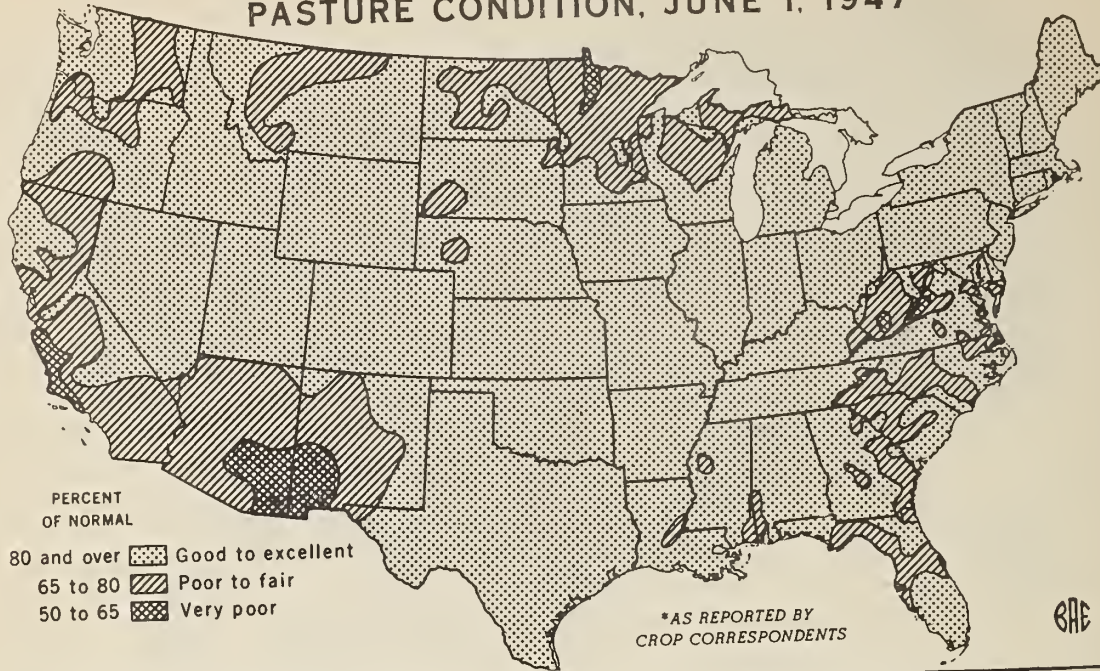
CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1946 *



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PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1947*

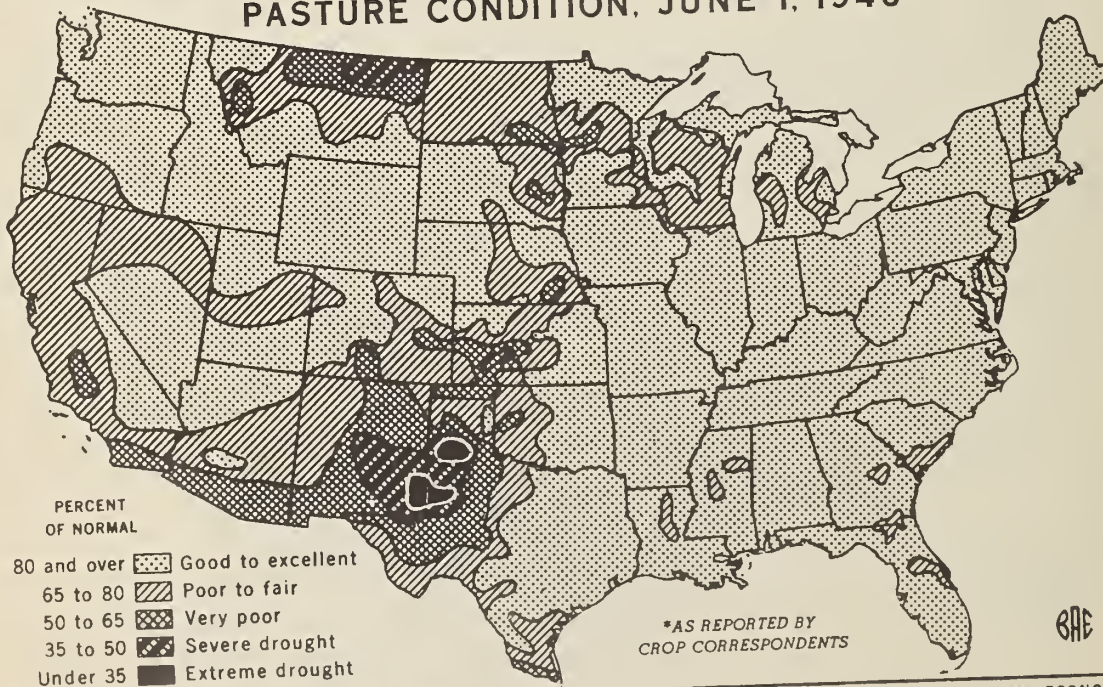


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46402

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PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1946*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46003

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1947

Prospects for another big crop year in 1947 now depend largely on corn. Untimely weather has been hampering spring plantings over large areas. Fall-sown crops have improved from the already good prospects of a month ago. Harvest has started on the Nation's first billion-bushel winter wheat crop. This, with a relatively large prospective spring wheat crop of over 300 million bushels, would bring all wheat production to the huge total of 1.4 billion bushels. Oats production is expected to reach 1-1/4 billion bushels, sharply down from last year. Barley production is expected to be larger than last year, but smaller than average.

Spring-planted crops have been delayed by prolonged periods of cool and wet weather over a large part of the country east of the Rockies. A considerable acreage intended for spring crops still remained to be planted on June 1. Since then, heavy rains caused floods in the upper Mississippi River basin and further delayed farming operations. Farmers' plans have been changing rapidly as untimely weather has continued to interfere with their spring planting. Spring oats acreage has been sharply curtailed especially in the eastern Corn Belt and Middle Atlantic States. Barley acreage, however, will be close to intended acreages. Although much of the acreage of spring wheat and flax was planted late, the total probably will reach earlier intentions. Farmers had planned to shift much of the unplanted acreage originally intended for oats to corn and soybeans but continued adverse weather has delayed the planting of these crops. If unfavorable conditions continue some of this acreage may remain idle or in pasture this season.

May was a month of extremes in both precipitation and temperatures. The heaviest precipitation occurred in the central part of the country, especially in the eastern corn belt States and eastern Lake region. Farm work was seriously delayed, with long periods when soil preparation and plantings came to a standstill. The already late planting season has been further delayed by more rains during the early part of June. California and the Pacific Northwest have had an early season with spring work at least up to the usual schedule. Washington and Oregon were short of precipitation during April and May with some crop damage, although timely rains since have been beneficial to most crops. Most of Arizona and southwest New Mexico are still badly in need of rain. Irrigation water supplies in Arizona are very short. In most other western States irrigation water supplies are better than average.

Frosts and freezing temperatures May 8-11 damaged fruits and tender crops, mainly in West Virginia and mid-Atlantic States. The backwardness of the season which held back fruits and spring crops prevented more serious injury. A second major freeze on May 28-30 covered an area from Montana eastward to Michigan and south to Kansas. Temperatures in this area fell to all-time lows for the period. The snow cover, which was rather heavy especially in much of Nebraska, protected crops which were just coming up. This plus good soil moisture and a high humidity prevented serious losses, although there was rather heavy damage in local areas. Some damage to the winter wheat crop is already apparent in North Central Kansas. Flax suffered little damage in most areas although some re-planting was necessary. Much of the corn acreage that had already been planted was not yet above ground and fields that were up were not damaged seriously. May temperatures in the western States were above normal. The heat wave early in May in Arizona did some damage to vegetables and fruits, especially to the bloom of the navel oranges.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

June 1, 1947

Much Corn acreage still remained to be planted on June 1. The progress of planting, however, varied widely by areas. Of the major corn States, Ohio and Indiana have probably been delayed most. It is likely that not more than 20 percent of the crop in these States had been planted by June 1 and considerable acreage for corn had not been plowed. Illinois, although far behind schedule, had more than half of its corn acreage in by June 1. The western corn belt States are well along with their corn planting but later than usual. In the mid-West and the eastern quarter of the Nation some corn was planted during the first week of June although too much rain continued to hinder planting operations. Using power equipment, farmers have taken advantage of every break in the weather to catch up.

The total crop output for 1947 depends on the outturn of many spring planted crops for which it is too early to make specific estimates. The record winter wheat crop will help to maintain the volume, and harvest is already under way in southwest Oklahoma and north central Texas. But for other crops, much depends on June weather. Corn production will be a deciding factor in the total. Only a small proportion of the soybeans in the main belt has been planted, but the acreage may still exceed earlier intentions. Very few dry beans have been planted so far in the New York-Michigan area. The western dry bean area will probably plant their expected acreages. The sugar beet acreage will be short in the eastern areas, especially in Michigan where wet weather has sharply reduced plantings. Hay production is expected to slightly exceed that of last year. The June 1 condition of all hay was above both last year and average.

Milk production continued at a high level, only slightly lower than the May 1945 record high production. Pastures developed late, but with ample moisture supplies the condition on June 1 was reported the second highest in 25 years. The excellent pastures and heavy feeding of concentrates have resulted in the highest milk production per cow ever reported. Egg production, likewise was high during May -- down about 2 percent from a year ago but well above average for the month. A decrease in the number of layers was nearly offset by the very high rate of lay. Egg production per layer during May was the highest of record for the month. Range livestock are in good condition although some cattle have been forced to move from the drought area of Arizona and New Mexico. Range feed is greatly improved east of the Rockies. West of the Rockies lower ranges have only dry feed, except in Utah and western Colorado where the range has been improved by recent rains. Ranges at the higher elevations are good.

Harvesting of late spring potatoes progressed satisfactorily during May, with an active movement out of California and from southeastern areas as far north as South Carolina. Both yield per acre and production are indicated to be well below last year but above average. The aggregate tonnage of spring-season truck crops for the fresh market is expected to be about one-eighth less than last year but one-sixth above average. The season in most summer-producing areas has been backward -- too cold and wet. Early estimates indicate that the summer tonnage will not equal that of last year, despite increases for cantaloups and watermelons. However, production of most summer crops is expected to be near average or better. Early reports indicate that the acreage of truck crops for commercial processing this year may be about 4 percent below last year, but about 20 percent above average. Reductions are indicated for all processing crops except sweet corn, green lima beans and pimientos. Tomato acreage, however, is expected to be only slightly below last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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June 10, 1947

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The Nation has prospects for a total deciduous fruit production almost as large as the 1946 record, despite severe freeze damage to fruits in the Appalachian area. Peach production is expected to reach a new high and that for pears and plums near records. Although cherries have suffered serious rain damage in the Northwest, production is estimated above average. Prunes show prospects for a crop slightly above average but below last year. Apricots will be less than last year and less than average. Early production prospects for commercial apples appear to be moderately below average, although short crops are reported in the important Appalachian area. Condition of California grapes is quite favorable for large crops of wine, raisin and table varieties. June 1 prospects were favorable for all tree nuts. Citrus bloom has been satisfactory and growing conditions are favorable in most citrus areas for the 1947-48 crops.

CORN: The 1947 corn crop is getting off to a slow start. Too much rain, unseasonably cool weather, and lack of sunshine, particularly in all the States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio, and dry weather in the Southeast are the chief causes. As a result there is a large acreage still to be planted. With the power equipment now available however this remaining acreage can be planted in a few days if the weather clears. Possibly 20 to 25 percent of the acreage for the country as a whole remained to be planted on June 1.

Since late April in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, most of Indiana and New England and parts of Illinois it has rained 3 to 4 days out of every 5. In Ohio only 15 percent of the corn was planted and in many sections only half the corn ground was plowed. Indiana's planting was only about a third done by June 1. Most of the Pennsylvania crop had not been planted by then but Illinois planting was 55 percent completed compared with 60 percent a year ago and the usual of 70 percent. The situation in the eastern Corn Belt is especially acute because farmers hope to plant to corn a large part of the acreage they could not get sown to oats.

Planting in Minnesota was completed two to three weeks later than usual. South Dakota planting was nearly finished at the end of May. In Iowa only 5 percent had been planted by mid-May and 85 percent by June 1. Rains since have given little opportunity to complete the job. Nebraska planting was 85 percent complete by June 1, compared with about 95 percent a year ago. Kansas had 80 percent of the crop planted, Missouri 70 percent compared with 85 percent last year. In Oklahoma excessive rains during May resulted in such poor stands that replanting of a large acreage was necessary. Wet weather caused delayed planting in Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Kentucky having only one-third of its corn acreage in by June 1. In the Southeast, dry weather delayed planting and caused poor stands where soil moisture was inadequate for germination. But adequate rains in late May improved the crop.

In the Middle West and the Northeast corn needs warm dry weather. June 1 condition in the South Atlantic States and the South Central area except Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas is higher than a year ago. Arkansas and Louisiana are "laying by" their early plantings. In South Texas the crop is made.

WHEAT: The indicated total wheat production of 1,409,893,000 bushels is 254 million bushels larger than last year's 1,155,715,000 bushel crop, and the fourth consecutive crop (and the fifth on record) of over a billion bushels.

Winter wheat production reaches a new record at 1,093,071,000 bushels, well above last year's record crop of nearly 874 million bushels and the 10-year average of 654 million. The whole Great Plains area has an unequalled winter wheat crop in prospect, with production records in sight for 5 major States, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Yield prospects improved during May in all States of the area except South Dakota, where some deterioration set in due to dry top soil, but subsoil moisture reserves are still satisfactory. Growth and development of the crop was delayed by the cold, wet spring in all areas excepting the Pacific Coast States, resulting in a later harvest than last year. Losses from wet weather have been slight to date. Ample moisture sustained the heavy plant growth, but some deterioration of prospects in eastern Kansas and some sections of the Corn Belt is imminent unless drier weather occurs.

Harvest got under way around June 1 in the earliest sections of Texas and Oklahoma, at least 10 days later than last year, but the danger of harvest-time loss due to the continued wet weather in those States appears to have been moderate and localized. The May 28 freeze damaged the crop in north central Kansas, with some loss in production prospects. In the Pacific Coast States yield prospects have been cut by the dry spring. Timely rains in Idaho, and in some sections of Washington and Oregon at the close of the month and in early June have relieved somewhat the dry conditions that had prevailed during most of May.

The indicated harvested yield of 20.1 bushels per acre exceeds the previous record yield of 19.5 bushels in 1942, and is 2 bushels above last year. High yield prospects prevailed particularly in most of the Great Plains area.

June first prospects indicated an all spring wheat production of 316,822,000 bushels. This production is 12 percent larger than the 1946 crop of 281,822,000 bushels and 34 percent above the 10-year average of 236,413,000 bushels.

Durum production is forecast at 46,069,000 bushels compared with 35,836,000 bushels produced in 1946, and other spring wheat at 270,753,000 bushels compared to 245,986,000 bushels in 1946. The indicated durum acreage for 1947 in the three important producing States is up approximately 11 percent from last year.

Fairly favorable weather conditions early in May enabled growers in the major spring wheat producing States to plant close to their intended acreage, although seeding was somewhat later than usual. In Montana, an increase above March intentions occurred as some abandoned winter wheat acreage was replanted to spring wheat.

In the North Atlantic region, where the spring wheat acreage is of minor importance, weather was extremely unfavorable, and in New York, very little spring wheat was seeded up to June 1. In the East North Central area seeding was late, but the intended acreage was mostly seeded.

In the Dakotas and Minnesota, where approximately three-fourths of the acreage is grown, the crop went into the ground several weeks later than usual, but under favorable moisture conditions. Cool weather during May has promoted a strong root growth, and current conditions are better than average, except in South Dakota where dry top soil was developing. Recent rains in that area have relieved the dry conditions to some extent. In Montana, about 80 percent of the rather large abandoned winter wheat acreage was reseeded to spring wheat. In Colorado, the indicated yield is much above average, although the crop is a little later than usual. Moisture conditions in that State are very favorable at this time.

In the Pacific Coast States, May weather was dry and retarded progress of spring grains, but late May and early June rains have relieved this condition materially. Idaho growing conditions during May were quite spotted with a wide variation in stage of development. However, timely rains, which began to fall in this area during early June, have already brought some relief.

OATS: Conditions on June 1 pointed to an oats crop of 1,247,333,000 bushels. -This would be 17 percent less than the 1,509,867,000 bushels produced in 1946, 19 percent less than the record of 1,535,676,000 bushels in 1945, but is 7 percent larger than the 10-year average.

In March, growers' intentions indicated that the 1947 oats acreage would be almost equal to that of 1946. However, throughout much of the North Central Area, which produces over 80 percent of the oats crop, plantings this season were greatly delayed by rains in April and May. It now appears that the acreage seeded to oats for the country as a whole will be 7 to 10 percent less than indicated in March. The greatest reductions apparently are in the Eastern Corn Belt, Missouri, and the North Atlantic States.

Delayed seedings in much of the important oats area of the country will place oats in an unfavorable position should weather turn hot and dry and will also mean a harvest later than usual.

Interest continues in the newly-developed disease resistant varieties. Some States have again increased the plantings of these newer varieties although the acreage was limited to some extent by the amount of improved seed available.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
June 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

BARLEY: A total barley crop of 263,19,000 bushels is indicated by June 1 conditions. This production would be roughly 5 million bushels above the 1946 production of 263,350,000 bushels, but over 19 million bushels or 7 percent below the 1936-45 average of 287,367,000 bushels. Conditions throughout the country vary widely, but despite lower indicated yields than last year in the Pacific Coast States and all States east of the Mississippi River, except Mississippi, the indicated yield per planted acre is slightly above the 1946 yield and well above the 10-year average of 19.4 bushels per planted acre.

Excessive rain in States bordering the Great Lakes has prevented planting of spring barley entirely in some areas and delayed it two to three weeks elsewhere. Plantings of both winter and spring varieties for the Nation as a whole appear to be only slightly less than indicated in March, with much of the reduction in Michigan where conditions were decidedly unfavorable. In North Dakota, the leading barley State, moisture is ample and plantings have extended into June. About one-third of the fall planted acreage in Texas froze out in January.

Indicated production in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, chief producers of malt barley, exceeds production in 1946 by over 2 million bushels or almost 9 percent. Frost damaged the Virginia crop in the milk stage. Low yields in the Pacific Coast States are due largely to dry weather earlier in the season. The California harvest began two weeks earlier than usual and weight per bushel is light. Winter barley in other States is maturing rapidly.

BARLEY STOCKS: Stocks of Barley on farms on June 1 were at the lowest level since 1938. They are estimated at 57,085,000 bushels, 19 percent smaller than last year, and 35 percent smaller than the June 1 average of 57,279,000 bushels. Although the disappearance of barley from farms followed a seasonal trend, it was greatly accelerated by the demand for malting barley, for feed to replace high-cost corn, and for export. These heavy demands on the relatively small 1946 crop, which marked the fourth successive year of declining production, depleted farm stocks on June 1 to only 14.1 percent of last year's production. This latter percentage compares with 17.2 percent of the previous year's crop on hand June 1, 1946, and 19.2 percent the average. Disappearance of barley since April 1 totaled 29,733,000 bushels, compared with 24,918,000 bushels during the corresponding period a year ago and 23,261,000 bushels two years ago.

RYE: June 1 prospects point to a rye crop of 25,203,000 bushels. This is about 2 percent above the May 1 forecast, 35 percent more than last year's small crop of 18.7 million bushels, but 34 percent below the 10-year average of 27.9 million bushels. The acreage of rye for harvest as grain this year is estimated at 1,891,000 acres, 18 percent more than the 1.6 million acres harvested in 1946 but 40 percent below 10-year average. This year's relatively small production is attributed to the small acreage, since the indicated yield of 13.3 bushels is the highest since 1942. Last year's yield was 11.7 bushels while the 10-year average yield is 11.2 bushels per acre.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The crop continues to make good growth in the heavy producing States of the Dakotas, Minnesota and Nebraska with prospective yields well above both last year and average. May freezes and snows caused no material damage to the crop in this area. Generally, conditions continue favorable for good yields in all other areas except in the Pacific Coast States where May drought has retarded growth.

RYE STOCKS: Stocks of rye on farms June 1 amounted to only 352,000 bushels, the lowest for the date in the 14 years of record. This compares with 1,571,000 bushels of rye on farms June 1, 1946 and 11,073,000 bushels, the 10-year average. In the North Central States which produce about three-fourths of the Nation's rye, farm stocks amounted to only slightly more than 1/2 million bushels or about 62 percent of the June total stocks. For the Nation as a whole, less than 5 percent of the 1946 rye production was on farms June 1.

The low level of rye stocks on farms June 1 is due mainly to the small 1946 production (51 percent below the 10-year average) coupled with the strong demand for rye. Disappearance of rye from farms since April 1 this year amounted to about .8 million bushels compared with 1.4 million bushels in the same period last year.

HAY: The reported condition of hay crops on June 1 indicates that 102 million tons of hay may be put up in 1947, if weather and schedules for other farm work permit. Nearly 101 million tons were harvested in 1946.

Good growth was promoted by a cool, wet, late spring in most of the major northern hay States. However, the frequent rains delayed all farm work so that haying is coming just when row crops must be planted. In the Northern Plains and Upper Mississippi Valley, a freeze late in May further complicated the situation although the direct damage to growing hay from freezing was probably small. Winter killing was heavier than usual on old stands of alfalfas in North Dakota and Minnesota.

So far this has been only a fairly good hay year in most of the South, but much of the hay in that area is planted annually and is just coming up. It has been somewhat dry for early hay crops in Virginia and parts of adjacent States, but rains have hindered hay harvest in most other southeastern States and as far west as Texas. It was especially difficult to put up high quality alfalfa hay from first cuttings in the Southwest.

In the Rocky Mountain and Inter-mountain area first cuttings of alfalfa have been or soon will be made. Dry, hot weather has reduced the hay crop below earlier expectations in the Pacific coast States.

On June 1 the reported condition of all hay was 87. This was 6 points above average and 3 points above June 1 a year ago. The condition of alfalfa, clover-timothy and wild hay on June 1 was 89, 88, and 33 respectively; each being 4 to 6 points above average as well as above the June 1 condition a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The United States apple crop in commercial areas is expected to be moderately smaller than both last year and average. Early May frosts caused severe damage in the Appalachian area and the 1947 production prospect in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland is now near the record low level of two years ago. However, all other major regions have an average or larger production prospect, according to June 1 conditions.

For the Western group of States, production will probably be larger than last year and than average. In Washington, another large crop is in prospect. However, production depends largely upon the June drop which is just starting. The crop is farther advanced than a year ago and fruits are large sized for June 1. Most areas report a good set following a good bloom. Exceptions are some Okanogan districts where there was a heavy drop of the Winesap bloom. California has prospects for a larger crop than last year but below the large 1945 production. Gravensteins appear better than the late varieties. Early-maturing White Astrachans moved to local markets the last of May. Oregon should produce about an average crop. In the Hood River Valley and Union County, prospects now appear about equal to last year's production, while in the Milton-Freewater area and in Western Oregon present prospects are for a crop under 1946. Idaho's prospect is for less than average production. Rome Beauty's have an excellent prospect and will require heavy thinning but Jonathan and Delicious did not set as large crops as Romes. The crop in a few orchards in the New Plymouth - Fruitland area was destroyed by hail. For Colorado, June 1 prospects indicate about an average crop. Delta county, the principal shipping area, suffered no frost damage. In Utah, the outlook is for about an average production. Pollination was poor in many orchards. In Montana, the bloom was heavy and only minor frost damage was reported in Ravalli, the main county. McIntosh, the principal variety, has the best prospect. Production is expected to be below average but may be about 4 times the short 1946 crop.

For the North Atlantic region, the June 1 condition indicated about an average size crop with prospects for above average crops in New York and New England and below average in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. However, many areas are just passed the full bloom stage and any appraisal at this time may be greatly modified by the extent of the June drop. The New York bloom was heavy but was one of the latest on record. In the Ontario area an average full bloom date of May 25 is reported, with many varieties along Lake Ontario in full bloom at the end of the month. Spotty frost damage has occurred in the Hudson Valley. Practically all varieties bloomed heavily except Wealthies and other early varieties that had a good crop last year. Baldwins had a better bloom than for the previous three years. In New England light frost damage was reported in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, only slight damage in Vermont, and negligible damage in Maine. The bloom for McIntosh and Cortland is generally reported as good to heavy and for other varieties fair to good. Apple bloom in low lying orchards in southern Pennsylvania and some in higher altitudes was killed by the frosts of May 8-10. Elsewhere in the State, buds were sufficiently dormant so that injury was relatively light. Weather was poor for pollination. In New Jersey, most varieties had a heavy bloom but frosts and poor pollination weather resulted in a light set especially in the southern and central apple areas. Harvest of early Starrs and Transparents is expected about July 4, about 10 days later than usual.

For the South Atlantic region as a whole production is indicated to be less than half of last year's total and probably not much greater than the short 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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as of
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crop. Much depends upon the June drop. June 1 prospects were best in North Carolina and poorest in Delaware and Virginia. In Virginia, the bloom was not as heavy as usual, especially for varieties having large crops last year, such as Delicious and Winesaps. Of the important varieties, Bonums and Pippins appear to have the best crop prospects and Delicious, Staymans and Winesaps the poorest. The early May freezes were most severe in Shenandoah and Augusta counties. East of the Blue Ridge the damage was considerable but much less than in the Shenandoah Valley.

In the Central States, prospects vary greatly but for the area about an average production is indicated by June 1 conditions. The Michigan apple crop was at a very critical stage the first of June. Although the supply of buds was adequate and frost damage a minimum, cold, rainy weather has interfered with pollination and as a result the set of fruit and extent of the June drop are very uncertain. In Ohio, production prospects appear below average. They were lowered during May by frost damage in the Southern area and poor pollinating weather in the Northern area. In Illinois, prospects are favorable although rain interfered to some extent with pollination. Transparents are expected to start moving from the early districts about June 25 and in volume from the Johnson-Union County, area after July 4. Missouri and Kansas apple trees had a heavy bloom and June 1 conditions were very favorable. In Arkansas, June 1 conditions indicated at least an average crop with prospects more favorable for fall and winter apples than for summer varieties.

PEACHES: Peach production for the United States promises to be another record -- the third in succession. The crop is estimated at 89,183,000 bushels compared with 86,643,000 bushels last year, 81,548,000 bushels in 1945, and 62,936,000 bushels the 10-year average.

Prospects for the 10 Southern States declined slightly during May but production for this group is still a record and estimated at 25,056,000 bushels. This is only slightly more than the previous record in 1945 of 25,005,000 bushels but 13 percent more than the large 1946 crop and 52 percent more than average. Peaches are maturing later than usual this year in all southern areas. Quality generally is expected to be good.

In Georgia, harvest of Mayflowers and Uneedas was underway on June 1. Early Rose shipments are expected to start about June 15 and Early Hileys the first week in July with the main crop of Hileys starting about July 10. Georgia Elbertas should move to market in volume during the last 10 days of July and first half of August.

A few South Carolina Mayflowers are now on the market. Early Rose marketings from South Carolina are expected about June 16, Jubilees from the Ridge the last week in June and from the Spartanburg area about July 5 to 10. Hileys will begin to move from the Ridge the first week in July and from Spartanburg the second week in July. Elbertas will begin moving from the Ridge about July 20 and from Spartanburg around July 25. The Elberta peak should occur the first week in August.

North Carolina Red Birds, Mayflowers and Early Rose will begin moving from the Sandhills around June 10 but movement of Elbertas is not expected to start from this area until the last week of July.

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Arkansas main early varieties will start moving by the last week of June and are expected to peak during the first week in July. Elbertas should be moving before the last week in July and should be at a peak during the first week of August.

Virginia peaches suffered serious frost damage early in May though not as severe as apples. Production is estimated at 37 percent less than the large 1946 crop. Freeze damage to West Virginia peaches varied widely. The total crop for the State is estimated about two-thirds of last year and 14 percent below average. Delaware and Maryland expect short crops because of May freeze damage.

New Jersey peaches apparently escaped any serious frost damage except possibly in the northern part of the State and a crop only slightly smaller than the large 1946 production is in prospect. Harvest is not expected to start until after July 4 with volume movement about mid-July. New York peaches bloomed heavily in all areas. However, there was some injury from frost and pollination weather was only fair. Production is estimated at 13 percent less than last year but 9 percent above average. The Pennsylvania crop is forecast about a tenth less than last year but about a tenth more than average. Many noncommercial districts will have near failures because of freeze damage but in the principal commercial areas damage was limited to low spots.

The mid-western States as a whole have prospects for a large crop, although Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas and limited areas of Ohio, Illinois and Missouri will have very short crops because of winter and spring freeze damage. In southern Illinois, a few Red Birds may be ready for harvest by July 4, but volume movement of Elbertas from the Anna-Centralia area is not expected until about the middle of August.

The Western States expect a record crop of 44,398,000 bushels which is 1 percent more than the previous record last year and 42 percent above average. The season in the West is generally a week to 10 days earlier than usual. Early California Freestones were on the market by June 1. Washington's production of 2,942,000 bushels exceeds the 1946 record by 9 percent. Harvest for local markets should start about mid-July and carlot movement the last week in July. Colorado with 2,214,000 bushels expects the second largest crop of record. Movement should start in volume about mid-August. The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 23,252,000 bushels which is slightly more than last year and 46 percent above average. Freestones are indicated at 13,723,000 bushels -- slightly less than last year but 38 percent more than average.

PEARS: Pear production is estimated at 33,753,000 bushels -- only 2 percent less than the record high last year and 14 percent more than average.

Prospects are good to excellent in nearly all areas of the Western, Northeastern, and South Central States. However, in many areas of the South Atlantic and North Central States, the outlook is only fair because of spring frosts and unfavorable pollination weather. Total production for the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 26,005,000 bushels -- 7 percent less than last year's record but 20 percent more than average. Bartletts in those three States are estimated at 19,043,000 bushels -- 6 percent below last year but 19 percent above average. Other varieties are indicated to total, 6,962,000 bushels -- 9 percent below last year but 25 percent above average.

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California Bartletts are placed at 11,126,000 bushels -- only slightly less than last year but 18 percent above average. Other varieties are indicated at 1,667,000 bushels -- 5 percent below last year but 25 percent above average.

Washington Bartletts, at 5,928,000 bushels, are 12 percent less than last year but 21 percent above average. Other pears, at 1,902,000 bushels, are 11 percent less than last year and slightly above average.

The Oregon Bartlett crop is estimated at 1,989,000 bushels -- above average but below the large crops of the last two years. Harvest should start in the important Medford area the last of July. The crop of fall and winter pears, at 3,393,000 bushels, is about 43 percent above average but 10 percent under the record production last year.

New York pears are estimated at 1,180,000 bushels, sharply above last year's production of 693,000 bushels and 21 percent above average. Prospects in the Hudson Valley are less promising than in other sections of the State. In Michigan, weather was unfavorable for pollination. Production there is indicated at 720,000 bushels -- 26 percent less than average but 3 percent above last year.

GRAPES: California grapes, as indicated by the June 1 condition, show prospects for large crops of all three classes -- wine, raisin, and table. Harvest of early Thompson Seedless grapes in the Coachella and Imperial Valleys is under way. Grapes in some vineyards of those areas were damaged considerably by unseasonably hot weather during early May.

In New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, prospects were favorable on June 1. The season is later than usual and it is too early to make a reliable appraisal of the crops.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig prospects are generally favorable for a good crop. Olives produced a heavy bloom but the fruit set is irregular.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: California walnut production based on June 1 condition, is estimated at 60,000 tons compared with 59,000 tons last season and 64,000 tons in 1945. In Oregon, present prospects are generally favorable, although production is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year's crop. California almond prospects point to a crop somewhat below the record production of last season. The June 1 condition is 66 percent compared with 83 percent last year and the 1936-45 average of 57 percent. Prospects to date are generally favorable for the filbert crop in Washington and Oregon.

CITRUS: The 1946-47 orange crop is estimated at 112.8 million boxes -- 53.4 million boxes of early and midseason varieties and 59.4 million boxes of Valencias. This year's crop is 12 percent larger than the 1945-46 crop and 3 percent larger than the 1944-45 crop. Early and midseason varieties are always harvested by June 1. The California crop of Valencias this season is estimated at 34 million boxes compared with 26.3 million last season and 38.4 million in 1944-45. Most of the California Valencias are picked in the summer and fall, but in the other States Valencias are usually about all harvested by July 1. This year Florida still has 4 million boxes of Valencias available for harvest during June and July, and small quantities of Texas and Arizona oranges will move after June 1.

Total production of grapefruit in the 1946-47 season is estimated at 61.5 million boxes, compared with 63.4 million in 1945-46 and 52.2 million in 1944-45.

About 7 million boxes were available for harvest on June 1 of this year compared with about 5 million remaining on June 1 last year. Of the 30 million boxes of Florida grapefruit estimated for this season's crop, 25.3 million boxes were harvested by June 1 and 3 million boxes are estimated as economic abandonment due to low prices. Marketings after June 1 are accordingly indicated at 1.7 million boxes compared with about 2.0 million last year. California has 2.0 million boxes of summer grapefruit this year compared with 2.1 million last year. Practically all this crop is harvested after the first of June. About 1.4 million boxes of Texas and 1.6 million boxes of Arizona grapefruit are yet to be harvested.

Florida tangerine harvest was completed in April with an estimated production of 4.8 million boxes compared with 4.2 million boxes in 1945-46. About one-sixth of the crop was abandoned this year because of unfavorable prices. Almost a million boxes were processed this season compared with half a million boxes last year.

The 1946-47 California lemon crop is estimated at 14.7 million boxes compared with 14.5 million boxes in 1945-46. About 8.5 million boxes remained to be utilized on June 1 of this year compared with somewhat less than 7 million boxes on June 1 of last year.

Florida groves are generally in good condition. A two weeks' dry spell early in May caused some dropping of the new crop (bloom of 1947) but this condition was relieved by good rains the latter part of the month. Conditions on June 1 for the 1947-48 Texas citrus crop are favorable although the bloom was late this year and fruit sizes are smaller than usual partly as a result of lack of moisture early in the season. Heavy rains during the latter part of May caused considerable dropping of fruit, but the benefits from the moisture more than offset the storm damage. California conditions are generally favorable even though the heat of early May speeded shedding of the early set. In Arizona, a heat wave early in May did considerable damage to oranges, especially Navel, but the grapefruit crop appears about average.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop is forecast at 97,000 tons compared with the record large 1946 crop of 100,000 tons. The 10-year average is 71,500 tons. All districts show increases over May 1 with the greatest increase in Placer County. Shipments to June 1 were mostly Beauty's and were about 400 cars more than last season, coming mostly from the San Joaquin Valley counties.

California dried prune production is estimated at 217,000 tons, about 2 percent above last year and 8 percent above average. In eastern Oregon, eastern Washington and Idaho, where the prune crop is primarily for the fresh market, another large production is in prospect. A record crop is indicated for eastern Washington where it is expected light early shipments will start in mid-July and movement will be heavy by the first week of August. The Oregon Milton Freewater districts has a lighter crop of early varieties than last year but Italians, the main variety, are about as heavy as in 1946. Idaho has prospects for a record large production. The bloom and set were heavy. However, there has been scattered hail damage. In the western areas of Oregon and Washington where most of the crop is canned, dried or frozen, prospects are very spotted with one of the smallest crops of record indicated. This is the result of very poor pollinating weather.

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CHERRIES JUNE 9: Late reports from Oregon and Washington indicate more severe damage to sweet cherries than indicated by the estimates based on June 1 conditions. It is not yet possible to make a definite estimate of the loss but the following comments give an early appraisal of the damage. In Oregon, the Hood River Valley area was damaged by heavy rains over the week-end of June 8 and Milton-Freewater, the Dalles, and Western Oregon have suffered further extensive loss since June 1. There will be few additional fresh market shipments from Milton-Freewater and The Dalles. Fresh shipments from Hood River, where the season opens this week, will be greatly reduced. In the Wenatchee and Yakima fruit areas of Washington about 15 percent of ripe cherries have split, mostly Bings and Royal Annes. These will be unfit for fresh market but some may be utilized by processors.

CHERRIES: The total cherry crop of all varieties in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 199,510 tons compared with 229,620 tons in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 159,117 tons. Sweet varieties are placed at 92,440 tons compared with the record large 1946 crop of 112,370 tons and the 1938-45 average of 83,458 tons. Sour cherry production is indicated at 107,070 tons in comparison with the record large 1946 crop of 117,250 tons and the 1938-45 average of 81,551 tons. The June 1 sour cherry forecast is more uncertain than in many years because of the lateness of the season. Full bloom did not occur until late May and early June in the important Great Lakes States.

SWEET CHERRIES: Washington expects another large crop although the set is not as heavy as first indicated, particularly Royal Annes in the Yakima Valley. The season is early with the first car moving May 28, nine days ahead of 1946. Peak movement is expected in mid-June. The Oregon crop is estimated at 15,800 tons, only 51 percent of the record 1946 production and 19 percent below average. This 15,800 ton estimate assumes from 20 to 25 percent loss in tonnage due to rain damage around June 1. Damage was most serious in Milton-Freewater, The Dalles, and Western Oregon. The late areas of the Hood River Valley and Union County had not suffered extensive damage by the first week of June. Prior to the rain damage prospects in the important areas compared with last year were as follows: Western Oregon expected only about one-half as large a harvest, Milton-Freewater and The Dalles not quite as large and in the Hood River Valley the crop was larger. A large portion of the 1946 Hood River crop was destroyed by rain at harvest time. California production is estimated at 29,900 tons, 12 percent below last year. Harvest is about finished in many commercial areas. Idaho's crop is about a fourth below last year's record but above average. Picking started about June 1 at Emmett and Lewiston for brining and will start for fresh market about June 10. The Utah sweet cherry crop was hurt by freezes. Production is indicated about a third below 1946 and 15 percent below average.

The Michigan crop is indicated about a tenth smaller than last year on June 1, but the early June rains could result in heavy dropping and brown rot. In New York, there was considerable frost injury especially in the Hudson Valley. Brown rot is present and may limit the crop size as frequent rains have been favorable for brown rot development. The June 1 condition indicated an above average crop. The Pennsylvania and Ohio crops are indicated below average because of frost damage.

SOOR CHERRIES: At Grand Traverse, Michigan's principal area blossoms started to open the last of May and pollinating weather was fairly favorable the first

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few days of June. For other areas, pollinating weather was generally unfavorable. June 1 conditions indicate about as large a crop in the Grand Traverse area as last year, two-thirds of 1946 in the Oceana-Mason area, half of 1946 in the Southwest, and for the State 46,400 tons which is about a fourth less than last year's record and 7 percent smaller than the 1944 crop. The bloom in Door county Wisconsin is unusually late and because of the slowness of the bloom in different areas the crop is expected to mature unevenly. Production is indicated only a little over half of last year's record but above average. In New York spotty frost injury is reported in all areas but the bloom was heavy, the set good, and a large crop is in prospect -- 25,600 tons which is 46 percent above average and nearly as large as the 1942 crop. The Pennsylvania and Ohio crops were hurt by frosts and June conditions indicated below average crops.

In Colorado production is indicated above last year and average although a freeze the night of May 28 caused considerable damage in the Northern Colorado area, north of Fort Collins. Cherries around Loveland were undamaged. In the commercial areas of Western Washington the crop varies from near failures in small orchards on high ground to full crops in the larger commercial areas in the Puyallup and White River Valleys. If the crop is harvested where the set is light, a tonnage about equal to last year is indicated for the State. The Oregon crop is spotted and a below average production expected. The Utah crop is indicated below last year but about 50 percent above average.

APRICOTS: The 1947 production of apricots in the three important producing States (California, Washington and Utah) is forecast at 209,500 tons, compared with the large 1946 crop of 338,700 tons and the 1936-45 average of 231,515 tons.

California apricot production is estimated at 176,000 tons, compared with 306,000 tons in 1946, and the 10-year average of 210,500 tons. Apricots, like other California fruits, are maturing early this season. To the end of May, 59 cars had moved out of the State compared with 25 through June 1 last season. In Washington, prospective production is placed at a record high of 28,000 tons compared with the previous record last season of 27,300 tons and the 10-year average of 16,070 tons. Growing conditions during May were favorable for the development of apricots. Thinning has been completed. Sizes are large for this time of season. The set of fruit in the commercial areas is, in general, uniformly good for the Moorpark or shipping variety, but somewhat scattered for the processing varieties. Harvest is expected to start the third week of June, reaching a peak after July 4. Estimated production in Utah is 5,500 tons compared with 5,400 tons in 1946 and the average of 4,945 tons. There was a heavy drop and trees are carrying a very light set of fruit. It appears, however, that the quality of the crop will be very good.

EARLY POTATOES: June 1 condition of early potatoes in the early and intermediate States is reported at 78 percent of normal. This is 3 points below last year's record-high June condition but exceeds the 1936-45 average by 3 points. Only in Arkansas and Texas is condition of the crop above the June 1946 condition. But in Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, condition is above average. Below-average condition is reported for New Jersey, Missouri, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and California.

The commercial crop in Florida yielded below average. The yield of early spring potatoes in the Texas Lower Valley was somewhat lower than expected earlier

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in the season but was one of the highest yields ever harvested in this area. In this State, very good yields are expected from the late spring crop, especially in the eastern and northeastern counties. Harvest of the Texas Panhandle crop will be later than usual. Planting was delayed by cold weather and heavy rains, but the crop made excellent progress during the last ten days of May.

In Kern County, California, shipments since June 1 have been very heavy, although yields are below those of 1946. Digging has started in Tulare County and will start about mid-June in other early districts of the San Joaquin Valley and southern California.

Blight severely damaged the crop in Louisiana. In this State, harvest of the commercial crop is completed in the Lafourche area and almost completed in the Pointe Coupee area. In Baldwin County, Alabama, harvest was expected to be completed the first week in June and should be finished in other southern areas of this State by mid-June. Prospective yields in Mississippi improved during May and harvest of the commercial crop has begun.

Harvest of the commercial crop is active in south Georgia and South Carolina and is getting under way in North Carolina. In Georgia, the crop was delayed by heavy rains in March, and dry weather occurred in early May. There was some improvement in the South Carolina crop during the past month. In most areas of North Carolina, moderate rainfall the last half of May enabled potatoes to overcome the setback caused by freeze damage and dry weather during the first half of the month.

Early potato prospects in Arkansas improved during May and harvest of the commercial crop is getting started. Condition of the farm crop in Oklahoma is very favorable but the prospective commercial crop declined in May as the result of heavy rainfall. Oklahoma growers are about ready to begin harvest. In Tennessee, the prospective yield of the commercial crop is equal to the previous record-high yield. Harvest of the commercial crop in this State is expected to begin June 16, with peak movement the first week in July. Early potatoes in Kentucky made unusually good recovery from early May freeze damage. Harvest of the commercial crop in the Louisville area should begin about July 1.

The prospective crop in Virginia, especially on the Eastern Shore, has been reduced by dry weather during May. Crop prospects are poorest in Accomac County. In this State, harvest should begin about mid-June and shipments will be heavy from June 25 to July 15. Early potatoes in Maryland are in good condition with the moisture supply adequate. Condition of the commercial crop in New Jersey is "spotted." In this State, fields that were cut back by early May frosts have resprouted and are now up to relatively good stands.

In Missouri, a substantial proportion of the commercial acreage was planted late and the crop remains to be made. Early potatoes in Kansas were delayed by wet weather immediately following planting but made good growth during May. Harvest will be later than usual.

PASTURES: With moisture supplies ample in all but a few areas, and with warmer weather in May stimulating delayed growth of grass, the condition of farm pastures on June 1 reached 88 percent of normal, equaling the second

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highest condition for the date in a quarter century. In 1944, June 1 pasture condition at 89 percent of normal was slightly higher than this year, and in 1942 and 1927 condition was the same as this year. Pastures were good to excellent practically everywhere except in scattered sections of the Southeast, Southwest, Pacific Coast, and North Central border States (see pasture map, page 4). In the eastern two-thirds of the country, the feed now available in pastures exceeds current needs; soils are well supplied with moisture and prospects for summer grazing are excellent. However, in parts of the Northern Great Plains, in much of the Southwest, and in some other areas west of the Rocky Mountains, reserves of moisture on June 1 were short and continued growth of pasture and range feed dependent on current rainfall.

The condition of pastures was rather generally higher than on May 1 in areas where the growth of pasture feed had previously been held back by cool weather. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri, the condition of pastures increased 10 points or more from May 1, and on June 1 was moderately to well above average for the date. In these areas, May rainfall was exceptionally heavy and soils are well supplied with moisture. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, cool May weather slowed improvement in pasture feed during the month, and pastures on June 1 were in below-average condition. In Iowa, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, the condition of pastures improved moderately from last month and was well above average and last year. In Kansas, and Oklahoma, pasture condition averaged the best in 25 years and in Colorado the best in 21 years. In Texas both current condition of pastures and ranges, and prospects for summer feed were outstandingly good.

In the southeastern States lack of rain in the first half of May held back pasture growth, but rains in the latter half of the month materially improved conditions. In Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the condition of pastures on June 1 was still well below the excellent condition reported a year ago, but not far from average for the date. In the South Central States east of the Great Plains, pastures were improved over the previous month and well above average condition, but in most States not quite so good as a year ago.

In Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada pasture and range feed were considerably better than on June 1, 1946 and moderately above average. However, severe drought still persisted in southwestern New Mexico and Arizona. In the latter State pasture condition was the lowest for June 1 since 1921. In some other sections of the West continued growth of pasture and range feed will be dependent on current rainfall. In Oregon and California, the June 1 condition of pastures was well below average for the date and in Washington it was about average. Rains since the first of June in the Pacific Northwest were beneficial to pastures and ranges.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during May is estimated at 12.3 billion pounds, slightly more than May last year, but 1 percent less than the 1945 record high production for the month. Milk production per cow on June 1, stimulated by good pastures and heavy feeding of concentrates, was the highest ever reported for the first of any month. However, milk production per capita for May averaged 2.76 pounds, lowest for the month since pre-war years.

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June 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 19.91 pounds for the country as a whole, compared with 17.44 pounds on May 1, 19.20 pounds on June 1, 1946, and 18.02 pounds for the 1936-45 June 1 average. In 15 of the past 16 months, first-of-the-month milk production per cow has exceeded all previous marks. The exception was May 1 this year when production per cow lagged slightly behind a year earlier. The rate of milk flow on June 1 was 14 percent above May 1, an average gain for this period. However, the rate of increase during March and April was slightly below average because of the tardiness of pasture development this spring.

Milk production per cow on June 1 exceeded a year ago and the 10-year average for this date in all major geographic regions. Compared with June 1, 1946, the increases ranged up to 8 percent in the West North Central States; compared with the 10-year average for June 1 the increases ranged from 7 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States to 16 percent in the South Atlantic States. Milk production per cow on June 1 was the highest ever reported in 23 States and second highest in 9 more. In no State was June 1 milk production per cow unusually low.

The proportion of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported in production on June 1 averaged 76.4 percent, highest for this date in the last five years, but below any June 1 in the 1937-42 period. Percent of cows milked was above the 1936-45 average in all regional groups of States except the North Atlantic and South Central and above June 1 a year ago in all regions, except the South Atlantic. The seasonal increase in percent of milk cows milked on June 1 over May 1 was slightly below average for this period.

Of the 20 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, milk production was the highest ever attained during May in Wisconsin, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. In 10 of the 20 States, milk production per cow was record high for the month of May. In Wisconsin, the Nation's leading milk State, production totaled 1,305 million pounds during May; in Minnesota, 931 million; in Iowa, 747 million; in Michigan, 597 million. Milk production was below May 1946 in about half of these 20 States mostly because there were fewer milk cows. In North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, and Oregon, May milk production was below the 10-year average for the month.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State:	May	May	April	May	State:	May	May	April	May
average:	1946	1947	1947	average:	1946	1947	1947	1947	1947
1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	92	101	90	102	Va.	143	173	139	169
Pa.	480	524	480	549	N.C.	124	141	127	141
Ind.	331	383	294	365	S.C.	52	55	49	53
Ill.	547	596	468	578	Okla.	284	274	223	269
Mich.	507	596	498	597	Mont.	74	72	55	71
Wis.	1,486	1,800	1,504	1,805	Idaho	130	136	110	135
Minn.	902	975	815	931	Utah	60	70	58	67
Iowa	718	734	585	747	Wash.	224	234	196	235
Mo.	376	453	341	442	Oreg.	160	154	131	152
N.Dak.	235	230	166	231	Other				
Kans.	338	327	272	330	States	4,036	4,173	3,871	4,291
					U.S.	11,349	12,201	10,472	12,260

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

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GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On June 1, crop correspondents were feeding their milk cows 13 percent more grain

and concentrates per head than a year earlier but slightly less than on the same date in 1945. Damp, cool weather in late May, the lateness of pastures and local shortages of hay at the end of a long winter feeding season required a heavy rate of grain feeding in many areas. However, the generally liberal feeding also appears to reflect good supplies of feed grains on farms, greater ease in obtaining commercial feeds than a year ago, and a willingness to feed milk cows heavily even with May milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios the least favorable for feeding since the beginning of the war.

On June 1, grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 4.04 pounds per head, compared with June 1 figures of 3.56 pounds for 1946, 4.11 pounds in 1945, and 3.30 pounds for 1944. The rate of concentrate feeding on June 1 was above that of a year ago in all regions except the Western States where the rate was the same. In the Northeast, mixed dairy feeds, although high priced, are now much more readily available than at this time last year. Pastures are late and farmers are feeding concentrates more liberally than at this time a year ago. In most of the Atlantic Coast States, however, the June 1 rate of feeding was lighter than two years ago when milk prices were higher relative to feed costs.

In Iowa and in the important Great Lake dairy area from Ohio westward through Wisconsin, the amount of concentrates fed per cow was the highest for June 1 in the 4 years for which records are available. Late development of pastures together with a cold, rainy, May encouraged farmers to feed their milk cows liberally with supplemental grain into June. In the South, concentrate feeding was heavier than a year ago when pastures were better, but not so heavy as on June 1, 1945.

Some 27 percent of the milking herds kept by crop correspondents were receiving no grain or other concentrates on June 1 this year, compared with 30 percent a year ago, 24 percent on June 1, 1945 and 32 percent in 1944. In several northeastern States less than 10 percent of the farmers had discontinued concentrate feeding on June 1, while in some Plains, and Southwestern States as many as half the reporters were no longer feeding.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks in the United States laid 6,146,000,000 eggs in May, 2 percent loss than in May last year, but 13 percent above the 1936-45 average. A 4 percent decrease in layers was partially offset by a 2 percent increase in the rate of lay. Egg production was below that of May last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and South Atlantic areas where production was up 1 and 2 percent, respectively. Aggregate egg production for the first 5 months of this year was 28,026,000,000 eggs, about 4 percent less than for this period last year, but 21 percent above the average.

Egg production per layer during May was 18.0 eggs, a record for the month. This rate compares with 17.8 a year ago and the average of 17.2. The rate of lay was at record levels in the West North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States and was above last year in all areas except the North Atlantic and East North Central States, where it was slightly under a year ago. Average egg production per layer during the first 5 months of this year was 75.5 eggs compared with 74.3 last year and the 10-year average of 67.4.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 340,716,000 layers during May, a decrease of 4 percent from May last year but 3 percent above average. Numbers of layers were from 1 to 11 percent below last year in all parts of the country, except the North Atlantic where they were 2 percent larger and the South Atlantic where they were about the same as in 1946. The seasonal decrease in layers from May 1 to

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1947

June 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

June 1 was about 4.7 percent compared with 7.7 percent last year and the average of 5.3 percent. There were 573,217,000 young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1, about 1 percent less than a year ago, but 3 percent above the 10-year average. During May farmers increased their young chicken holdings by 136 million, 15 percent more than was added during May last year. Holdings on June 1 were less than a year ago in the West North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States but these decreases were almost offset by increases in the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western States. Decreases from a year ago were 4 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the South Central and 10 percent in the South Atlantic States. Increases were 18 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the East North Central States. There was practically no change in the Western States.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JUNE 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1936-45	63,454	115,919	164,121	57,774	113,020	40,320	554,608
1946	62,993	115,348	190,872	60,926	111,003	40,231	581,373
1947	74,284	118,273	183,744	55,038	101,629	40,249	573,217

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May averaged 40.7 cents per dozen compared with 32.8 cents a year ago and 22.6 for the 10-year average. Egg prices decreased 0.1 cents per dozen during the month ending May 15 compared with a seasonal increase of 1.5 cents last year and an average of 0.4 cents. Egg markets were weak and irregular during the early part of May with prices declining up to 3 cents per dozen on all qualities. However, these early declines were largely regained. Markets generally closed steady and firm on top quality at the end of May, while undergrades continued irregular.

Farmers received an average of 27.9 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-May compared with 25.3 cents a year ago and 18.5 cents for the 10-year average. Prices increased 0.2 cents per pound during the month which is slightly more than average but considerably less than the 1.0 cent increase last year. Poultry markets during May were irregular. Fowl prices declined as receipts increased seasonally. Young stock was fairly steady with indications of decreasing supplies as the month progressed.

Turkey prices on May 15 averaged 29.3 cents per pound compared with 31.2 cents a year ago and an average of 20.0 cents. Prices made about the average seasonal decrease during May of 0.7 cents per pound. Markets were steady to firm and trading was fairly active. Reductions in storage holdings were considered satisfactory and were conducive to close holding of reserves.

The mid-May cost of feed for the U. S. farm poultry ration was \$3.86 per 100 pounds, the highest for the month in 24 years of record. This compares with \$3.92 a month ago, \$3.33 a year ago and an average of \$2.15. The egg-feed price relationship is equal to the 10-year average and is more favorable than it was a year ago. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios are less favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1947

June 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Indi-			Indi-		
	Average:	For	harvest:	Average:	cated:	Average:	1946	cated	June 1,
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	June 1, 1936-45	1946	1947	June 1,	1947
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	298	206	388	24.0	25.5	26.5	7,195	5,459	10,282
N.J.	57	62	72	22.0	25.0	23.0	1,245	1,550	1,872
Pa.	912	885	928	20.1	22.5	22.0	18,406	19,912	21,344
Ohio	1,991	1,831	2,176	21.1	26.5	24.0	42,117	48,522	52,464
Ind.	1,493	1,381	1,562	18.1	21.5	22.0	27,122	29,692	34,364
Ill.	1,669	1,212	1,329	18.4	16.0	18.5	31,138	19,392	24,580
Mich.	819	864	1,167	21.9	26.5	27.0	18,063	22,896	31,509
Wis.	41	31	39	18.3	21.0	20.0	747	651	780
Minn.	171	88	103	18.4	19.0	22.0	3,140	1,672	2,266
Iowa	307	133	143	19.0	24.0	23.0	5,781	3,122	3,404
Mo.	1,704	1,252	1,547	14.7	15.0	17.0	25,015	18,780	20,209
S.Dak.	149	308	373	12.2	13.0	18.0	1,910	5,544	6,714
Nebr.	3,028	3,901	4,286	16.2	23.0	24.0	49,024	89,723	102,364
Kans.	11,347	13,380	14,619	14.1	16.2	19.0	158,441	216,756	277,761
Del.	69	64	65	18.9	19.0	20.5	1,298	1,216	1,332
Md.	377	366	379	19.6	20.0	20.5	7,389	7,320	7,770
Va.	532	451	479	15.0	18.5	17.5	7,976	8,344	8,384
W.Va.	114	79	86	15.7	19.0	19.0	1,766	1,501	1,634
N.C.	476	371	482	13.6	17.0	16.5	6,456	6,307	7,953
S.C.	216	164	225	11.9	16.5	15.5	2,612	2,706	3,488
Ga.	186	161	228	11.0	13.0	13.5	2,049	2,093	3,078
Ky.	406	297	356	15.2	14.0	16.0	6,246	4,158	5,696
Tenn.	393	277	360	12.8	14.0	14.0	4,981	3,878	5,040
Ala.	11	12	12	12.6	14.5	15.0	151	174	180
Miss.	1/9	9	20	1/25.7	22.0	24.0	1/226	193	480
Ark.	46	28	25	10.8	15.0	15.0	485	420	375
Okla.	4,501	6,087	6,581	12.7	14.5	17.5	57,681	88,262	115,168
Tex.	3,598	5,922	7,495	11.3	10.5	19.0	41,287	62,916	142,405
Mont.	1,048	1,631	1,368	18.4	20.0	17.0	20,635	32,620	23,256
Idaho	643	800	776	25.0	25.5	26.0	16,143	20,400	20,176
Wyo.	116	185	201	15.2	23.5	23.5	1,926	4,348	4,724
Colo.	978	1,755	2,142	16.8	20.0	23.0	17,333	35,100	49,266
N.Mex.	246	331	437	10.9	8.0	18.5	2,761	2,643	8,084
Ariz.	33	27	27	22.0	21.0	22.0	738	567	594
Utah	189	239	244	19.4	20.0	22.0	3,708	4,780	5,368
Nev.	4	5	6	27.8	28.0	28.0	126	140	168
Wash.	1,178	2,206	2,117	27.2	30.5	25.0	32,626	67,283	52,925
Oreg.	624	776	768	24.1	26.0	23.0	15,079	20,176	17,664
Calif.	708	663	668	18.2	19.0	17.0	12,942	12,597	11,356
U.S.	40,684	48,510	54,294	16.1	18.0	20.1	653,893	873,893	1,092,072

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of June 10, 1947
June 1, 1947 3:00 P.M. (P.D.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

RYE

State	Acreage: Yield per acre				Production				Stocks on farms June 1	
	Average:		Ind.:		Average:		Ind.:		Average:	
	for harvest:	1936-45	1946	June 1, 1947	1946	June 1, 1947	1946	June 1, 1947	1946	1947
	Thous. acres	Bushels				Thousand bushels				
N.Y.	16	17.2	18.0	17.5	312	144	280	58	9	10
N.J.	15	16.8	17.5	18.0	275	262	270	25	17	21
Pa.	23	14.6	15.5	16.0	828	341	363	183	95	20
Ohio	15	16.1	17.0	17.0	916	289	255	121	71	7
Ind.	54	12.9	13.5	13.5	1,479	540	729	234	52	27
Ill.	55	12.7	12.5	13.0	912	475	715	132	50	12
Mich.	54	13.1	14.0	14.5	1,104	672	783	330	163	47
Wis.	75	11.3	11.5	11.5	2,181	874	862	840	218	74
Minn.	142	13.5	13.0	14.0	4,384	1,534	1,988	1,563	34	46
Iowa	12	15.1	18.5	16.0	972	204	192	264	29	31
Mo.	38	11.9	12.5	12.5	512	438	475	47	41	26
N.Dak.	307	10.8	10.5	13.5	6,750	2,058	4,144	2,759	109	62
S.Dak.	315	11.5	10.5	15.0	6,589	2,530	4,725	2,565	84	76
Nebr.	289	10.7	11.5	12.5	4,155	3,070	3,612	1,094	158	107
Kans.	57	10.8	10.5	11.5	917	556	656	125	85	14
Del.	18	13.1	13.5	13.5	152	243	243	4	10	2
Md.	24	14.2	14.5	14.5	256	203	348	19	14	5
Va.	29	12.3	14.0	14.0	511	392	406	49	63	20
W.Va.	3	11.9	12.5	13.0	72	38	39	12	7	3
N.C.	23	9.6	12.5	12.0	435	275	276	35	33	12
S.C.	10	8.9	10.0	10.0	163	130	100	6	8	3
Ga.	6	7.7	11.0	8.5	135	66	51	8	5	3
Ky.	26	12.3	14.0	13.5	253	518	351	6	35	10
Tenn.	24	9.6	10.0	10.5	378	250	252	12	16	15
Okla.	46	8.8	9.0	11.0	760	432	506	59	15	13
Tex.	22	9.7	10.0	14.0	147	80	308	7	2	1
Mont.	41	11.5	10.0	11.0	413	300	451	176	28	24
Idaho	4	14.2	14.0	15.0	86	56	60	18	6	6
Wyo.	12	9.3	9.5	11.5	183	95	138	59	8	10
Colo.	63	9.4	9.5	12.0	704	646	756	127	24	52
N.Mex.	7	9.6	8.5	12.0	75	42	84	7	3	2
Utah	7	9.4	9.5	10.5	61	86	74	5	3	2
Wash.	10	11.4	12.5	10.0	240	150	100	29	9	6
Oreg.	36	13.8	13.5	13.0	500	540	468	90	60	81
Calif.	13	11.9	12.0	11.0	124	156	143	3	2	2
U.S.	1,891	11.9	11.7	13.3	37,934	18,685	25,208	11,073	1,571	852

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

June 1, 1947^{as of}

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1947

3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

ALL SPRING WHEAT				OATS		
Production				Production		
State	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45		June 1, 1947 1/	1936-45		June 1, 1947 1/
Thousand bushels						
Maine	48	21	20	3,576	2,840	2,835
N.H.	---	---	---	263	259	192
Vt.	---	---	---	1,588	1,530	1,470
Mass.	---	---	---	175	259	218
R.I.	---	---	---	37	32	32
Conn.	---	---	---	153	252	247
N.Y.	75	189	70	22,989	32,360	10,760
N.J.	---	---	---	1,355	1,440	1,296
Pa.	---	---	---	25,078	30,033	19,665
Ohio	---	---	---	39,970	62,235	27,825
Ind.	---	---	---	42,145	56,160	35,250
Ill.	320	161	108	129,381	168,693	117,510
Mich.	---	---	---	45,662	71,890	25,024
Wis.	792	1,612	1,886	92,318	124,758	117,720
Minn.	21,396	25,408	21,726	153,589	192,168	183,113
Iowa	279	120	190	189,046	220,476	197,307
Mo.	---	---	---	43,861	60,884	30,875
N.Dak.	106,205	139,824	169,591	52,008	62,764	73,811
S.Dak.	26,906	47,653	44,369	62,789	100,398	99,360
Nebr.	1,304	954	800	45,603	71,708	56,936
Kans.	76	12	---	35,492	40,556	34,080
Del.	---	---	---	107	155	140
Md.	---	---	---	1,098	1,254	1,375
Va.	---	---	---	2,786	4,260	3,938
W.Va.	---	---	---	1,716	1,792	1,501
N.C.	---	---	---	6,722	12,870	12,029
S.C.	---	---	---	13,352	20,097	18,472
Ga.	---	---	---	11,347	16,404	18,186
Fla.	---	---	---	297	720	616
Ky.	---	---	---	1,667	3,213	2,618
Tenn.	---	---	---	3,055	6,492	6,580
Ala.	---	---	---	3,821	5,537	5,166
Miss.	---	---	---	7,785	11,160	14,616
Ark.	---	---	---	6,418	7,650	9,177
La.	---	---	---	2,621	2,640	3,712
Okla.	---	---	---	26,572	24,780	29,876
Tex.	---	---	---	33,236	36,366	30,710
Mont.	33,929	29,775	43,098	11,086	10,509	11,956
Idaho	11,154	14,446	13,470	6,958	7,216	7,140
Wyo.	1,364	1,140	975	3,495	4,514	4,350
Colo.	3,337	1,980	2,040	5,255	5,610	6,670
N.Mex.	286	247	408	814	900	1,134
Ariz.	---	---	---	241	336	290
Utah	2,104	2,201	2,343	1,735	1,763	2,223
Nev.	316	405	416	253	308	384
Wash.	20,557	10,682	11,390	7,762	6,144	5,550
Oreg.	5,506	4,992	3,922	9,527	9,782	8,268
Calif.	---	---	---	4,479	5,700	5,130
U.S.	236,413	281,822	316,822	1,161,282	1,509,867	1,247,333

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
June 1, 1947

BARLEY

State	Production			Stocks on farms June 1		
	Average		Indicated	Average		
	1936-45	1946	June 1, 1947 1/	1936-45	1946	1947
Thousand bushels						
Maine	111	128	104	18	9	19
Vt.	132	56	50	18	16	11
N.Y.	3,084	3,648	1,605	657	280	693
N.J.	173	324	312	14	10	42
Pa.	3,140	3,942	4,125	325	464	473
Ohio	784	502	384	81	110	50
Ind.	1,164	648	396	100	127	84
Ill.	2,862	858	594	448	54	69
Mich.	5,023	5,037	1,200	1,043	768	1,108
Wis.	16,032	4,650	4,830	3,597	648	604
Minn.	38,915	21,257	24,894	10,194	3,111	2,551
Iowa	6,988	360	672	1,468	13	18
Mo.	2,677	1,260	1,479	232	163	113
N.Dak.	38,287	46,600	55,292	11,810	14,184	9,320
S.Dak.	29,752	30,294	31,059	9,393	8,275	7,574
Nebr.	20,768	11,529	10,767	5,023	3,221	2,075
Kans.	12,051	5,022	5,565	2,110	1,630	904
Del.	158	305	338	9	29	6
Md.	1,748	2,174	2,365	112	179	196
Va.	1,726	2,272	2,100	146	257	386
W.Va.	226	203	216	33	39	26
N.C.	598	825	680	47	79	62
S.C.	325	546	559	9	22	14
Ga.	2,140	129	133	2/ 4	5	3
Ky.	1,531	1,250	1,241	110	223	150
Tenn.	1,404	1,640	1,350	69	150	82
Ala.	--	36	30	--	3	2
Miss.	2/71	48	72	--	4	1
Ark.	174	98	78	8	5	1
Okla.	5,682	1,820	1,890	530	355	255
Tex.	3,913	2,610	2,415	373	360	261
Mont.	8,486	18,000	20,000	2,307	3,105	3,420
Idaho	9,139	9,345	11,152	1,414	1,363	1,308
Wyo.	2,683	3,990	4,320	571	558	678
Colo.	13,474	13,936	17,075	2,272	3,156	2,090
N.Mex.	489	600	720	57	43	30
Ariz.	1,533	2,975	3,059	67	13	15
Utah	4,625	4,860	5,085	668	1,053	923
Nev.	590	680	768	74	64	68
Wash.	5,731	3,375	3,016	666	262	236
Oreg.	6,574	9,452	8,225	626	531	473
Calif.	34,436	46,066	38,094	578	832	691
U.S.	287,360	263,350	268,319	57,279	45,773	37,085

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 19, 1947

June 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Condition June 1

State	All hay	Clover and timothy hay	Alfalfa hay	Wild hay	Pasture
	Average: 1947	Average: 1947	Average: 1947	Average: 1947	Average: 1947
	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45
	Percent				
Maine	89	91	90	93	85
N.H.	88	92	89	92	88
Vt.	90	95	89	93	91
Mass.	86	94	87	95	86
R.I.	84	92	87	92	89
Conn.	86	99	87	97	89
N.Y.	84	94	84	94	87
N.J.	77	92	78	92	82
Pa.	80	92	80	92	84
Ohio	79	89	79	89	84
Ind.	80	86	80	85	84
Ill.	83	86	84	87	86
Mich.	83	87	83	86	86
Wis.	85	88	85	86	87
Minn.	82	77	82	76	83
Iowa	83	91	83	92	87
Mo.	78	88	80	89	86
N.Dak.	74	81	75	76	78
S.Dak.	74	85	76	83	77
Nebr.	77	88	80	92	80
Kans.	79	91	82	92	79
Del.	79	87	80	90	85
Md.	75	87	74	85	82
Va.	70	73	70	71	77
W.Va.	74	77	75	78	81
N.C.	76	77	76	76	77
S.C.	70	75	--	--	73
Ga.	72	81	1/75	80	76
Fla.	72	75	--	--	76
Ky.	78	91	79	92	85
Tenn.	74	85	74	84	82
Ala.	74	81	1/75	80	78
Miss.	76	83	1/76	84	81
Ark.	78	85	1/80	85	82
La.	78	84	1/79	81	80
Okla.	74	84	--	--	73
Tex.	74	83	--	--	81
Mont.	82	85	85	88	84
Idaho	85	91	86	92	85
Wyo.	86	91	89	92	87
Colo.	86	94	89	96	85
N.Mex.	82	87	85	94	84
Ariz.	87	82	--	--	86
Utah	84	91	88	97	82
Nev.	81	93	79	100	79
Wash.	86	85	88	88	86
Oreg.	87	80	87	85	87
Calif.	84	84	1/86	85	86
U.S.	81	87	82	88	84
1/ Short-time average.	--	--	--	--	--

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APRICOTS, AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop	and	Average	1944	1945	1946	Indicated
	State:	1936-45				June 1, 1947

Tons

<u>Fresh Basis</u>						
Apricots:						
California	210,500	324,000	159,000	306,000	176,000	
Washington	16,070	23,100	22,500	27,300	28,000	
Utah	4,945	4,700	10,000	5,400	5,500	
3 States	231,515	351,800	191,500	338,700	209,500	

Plums:						
California	71,500	92,000	71,000	100,000	97,000	

<u>Dry Basis 2/</u>						
California	200,600	159,000	226,000	213,000	217,000	

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944 and 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1944 - Plums, California, 2,000; 1945 - Apricots, Utah, 550; Plums, California, 1,000.

2/In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	and	Condition June 1	1946	1947	Crop	and	Condition June 1	1946	1947
	State:	1936-45				State:	1936-45		

<u>Plums:</u>					<u>Grapes:</u>				
		Percent					Percent		
Michigan	59	50	81		California, all	83	85	90	
					Wine varieties	84	86	87	
					Table varieties	82	88	89	
					Raisin varieties	82	83	91	

<u>Prunes:</u>					<u>Other crops:</u>				
		Percent							
Idaho	68	60	86		California:				
Washington, all	61	65	74		Figs	81	87	86	
Eastern Washington	74	83	82		Olives	75	72	58	
Western Washington	51	49	48		Almonds	57	83	66	
Oregon, all	53	66	28		Walnuts	76	78	1/77	
Eastern Oregon	71	71	72		Wash. Filberts	2/65	77	70	
Western Oregon	51	65	19		Oreg. Filberts	2/78	76	77	
					Fla. Avocados	60	52	58	

1/1947 walnut production in California indicated to be 60,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 59,000 tons produced in 1946 and 64,000 tons in 1945. 2/ Short-time average.

Condition June 1, 1/ of all Early Potatoes 2/, 19 States

State	Average	1946	1947	State	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45				1936-45		

<u>Percent</u>				<u>Percent</u>			
N.J.	3/85	91	81	Ky.	3/82	95	82
Mo.	81	102	74	Tenn.	3/80	91	87
Kans.	84	99	85	Ala.	74	76	70
Del.	3/84	95	84	Miss.	75	84	81
Md.	3/84	95	85	Ark.	72	81	84
Va.	3/78	90	71	La.	72	65	63
N.C.	74	92	78	Okla.	70	79	79
S.C.	68	94	80	Tex.	66	80	83
Ga.	70	84	77	Calif.	88	94	87
Fla.	72	86	61	19 States	75	86	78

1/Condition reported as of June 1, or at time of harvest. 2/For all States except Mo., & Kans., condition relates to all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1. Condition for Mo., & Kans., relates to the commercial early crop only. 3/ Short-time average.

PEARS

State	Production 1/			Indicator
	Average	1945	1946	
	1936-45	1945	1946	ed June 1, 1947
	Thousand bushels			
Maine	7	1	7	11
N.H.	8	1	8	12
Vt.	3	2/	1	5
Mass.	52	15	44	70
R. I.	6	3	6	6
Conn.	58	24	42	56
N.Y.	975	288	693	1,180
N.J.	46	22	23	21
Pa.	430	130	345	348
Ohio	386	192	135	240
Ind.	198	159	142	173
Ill.	427	354	270	440
Mich.	976	140	696	720
Iowa	91	58	81	76
Mo.	260	222	148	216
Nebr.	21	12	27	27
Kans.	100	94	90	120
Del.	6	3	3	2
Md.	56	33	25	23
Va.	328	61	353	252
W.Va.	90	18	104	44
N.C.	298	233	299	333
S.C.	132	157	126	128
Ga.	380	454	396	412
Fla.	153	186	207	181
Ky.	188	163	115	143
Tenn.	230	240	120	193
Ala.	306	416	345	322
Miss.	354	351	347	390
Arl.	166	204	195	225
La.	183	228	235	234
Okla.	141	203	157	188
Tex.	369	407	407	429
Idaho	60	59	64	68
Colo.	192	282	87	224
N.Mex.	45	46	48	33
Ariz.	10	5	9	7
Utah	151	223	115	182
Nev.	4	4	6	4
Each All	6,780	7,770	8,890	7,830
Bartlett	4,905	5,800	6,750	5,928
Other	1,876	1,970	2,140	1,902
Oreg. All	4,074	5,372	6,120	5,382
Bartlett	1,700	2,350	2,335	1,989
Other	2,374	3,122	3,785	3,393
Calif. All	10,751	14,209	12,918	12,793
Bartlett	9,421	12,292	11,168	11,120
Other	1,329	1,917	1,750	1,667
U. S.	29,510	33,042	34,447	33,753

1/1940-46 revised. Estimates by years will be published June 27. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Wash. Bartlett, 400; Oregon Bartlett, 40; Calif. Bartlett, 333. 2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			Indicator
	Average	1945	1946	
	1936-45	1945	1946	ed June 1, 1947
	Thousand bushels			
N. H.	15	6	5	20
Mass.	56	42	70	85
R. I.	17	9	15	16
Conn.	130	120	154	147
N.Y.	1,332	1,335	1,682	1,458
N.J.	1,276	1,269	1,776	1,704
Pa.	1,309	1,616	2,226	2,010
Ohio	336	954	553	1,020
Ind.	334	626	519	725
Ill.	1,367	2,168	1,529	2,419
Mich.	2,998	5,100	5,100	4,030
Iowa	68	78	76	20
Mo.	575	1,026	1,098	1,238
Nebr.	15	24	27	6
Kans.	62	81	154	7
Del.	406	207	406	142
Md.	505	411	646	310
Va.	1,232	667	2,640	1,650
W.Va.	466	380	583	399
N.C.	1,971	2,172	3,160	3,333
S.C.	2,695	6,300	5,994	6,942
Ga.	5,033	7,395	5,628	6,474
Fla.	87	96	96	70
Ky.	653	972	672	945
Tenn.	1,036	1,596	540	1,268
Ala.	1,435	2,000	1,250	1,625
Miss.	875	1,134	863	1,050
Ark.	2,040	2,518	2,479	2,386
La.	298	320	293	304
Okla.	406	734	598	402
Tex.	1,628	2,336	1,856	1,920
Idaho	254	382	285	340
Colo.	1,752	2,372	1,985	2,214
N.Mex.	150	235	360	94
Ariz.	58	22	98	54
Utah	636	870	700	901
Nev.	5	5	5	4
Wash.	1,997	2,522	2,700	2,942
Oreg.	305	612	729	804
Calif. All	25,877	30,836	2/37,086	37,045
Clingstone	3/15,872	19,418	2/23,085	23,252
Freestone	10,005	11,418	14,001	13,793
U. S.	62,936	81,548	36,643	89,183

1/1940-46 revised. Estimates by years will be published June 27. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945 and 1946, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1945-Mich. 40; Idaho, 6; Utah, 87; Calif. Clingstone, 1,083; 1946-N.Y., 84; Calif. Clingstone, 42. 2/ Includes 250,000 bushels harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage. 3/ Mainly for canning.

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1938-45		June 1, 1947	1938-45		June 1, 1947
	T o n s			T o n s		
New York	2,162	1,400	2,500	17,475	15,500	25,600
Pennsylvania	1,625	700	900	5,825	4,600	5,500
Ohio	550	200	370	2,854	2,100	2,760
Michigan	2,912	4,500	4,100	31,500	60,500	46,400
Wisconsin				2,788	20,000	11,700
5 Eastern	7,249	6,800	7,870	67,442	102,700	91,960
Montana	2/ 274	700	930	314	60	450
Idaho	2,030	3,520	2,620	582	490	680
Colorado	419	250	420	3,382	3,200	4,680
Utah	3,175	3,900	2,700	2,075	3,600	3,200
Washington	24,300	32,200	32,200	5,488	4,300	4,200
Oregon	19,488	31,000	15,800	2,269	2,900	1,900
California	26,625	34,000	29,900			
7 Western	76,208	105,570	84,570	14,110	14,550	15,110
12 States	83,458	112,370	92,440	81,551	117,250	107,070

State	All varieties		
	Production 1/		
	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45		June 1, 1947
	T o n s		
New York	19,215	16,900	28,100
Pennsylvania	7,280	5,300	6,400
Ohio	3,367	2,300	3,130
Michigan	35,400	65,000	50,500
Wisconsin	2,130	20,000	11,700
5 Eastern	74,392	102,500	99,830
Montana	435	760	1,380
Idaho	2,439	4,010	3,300
Colorado	3,461	3,450	5,100
Utah	4,790	7,500	5,900
Washington	27,360	36,500	36,400
Oregon	20,480	33,900	17,700
California	25,760	34,000	29,900
7 Western	84,725	120,120	92,680
12 States	159,117	229,620	199,510

1/ 1940-46 revised. Estimates by years will be published June 27.

For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1946, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Oregon Sweet, 1,000; Idaho Sour, 50.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1947

June 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/ Average :				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/ Average:			
	1935-44 :				1936-45 :			
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1946	1947	1948	1949
<u>ORANGES:</u>		Thousand boxes			Percent			
California, all	45,412	60,500	44,010	53,700	82	84	78	
Navels and Misc. 2/	17,882	22,100	17,680	19,700	81	83	74	
Valencias	27,530	38,400	26,330	34,000	82	84	81	
Florida, all	29,640	42,800	49,800	52,500	68	79	64	
Early and Midseason	16,545	21,700	25,400	29,500	3/ 67	81	65	
Valencias	13,095	21,100	24,400	23,000	3/ 67	77	62	
Texas, all 2/	2,539	4,400	4,800	5,000	74	79	76	
Early and Midseason	1,477	2,600	2,880	3,150	—	79	76	
Valencias	1,062	1,800	1,920	1,850	—	78	75	
Arizona, all 2/	600	1,150	1,210	1,210	76	76	58	
Navels and Misc.	284	550	570	600	—	74	50	
Valencias	316	600	640	610	—	78	65	
Louisiana, all 2/	279	360	330	410	74	89	74	
5 States 4/	78,470	109,210	100,150	112,820	76	82	72	
Total Early & Midseason 5/	36,466	47,310	46,860	53,360	—	—	—	
Total Valencias	42,004	61,900	53,290	59,460	—	—	—	
<u>TANGERINES:</u>								
Florida	2,980	6/4,000	4,200	6/4,800	61	72	61	
<u>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</u>								
5 States 4/	81,450	113,210	104,350	117,620	—	—	—	
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>								
Florida, all	20,780	22,300	32,000	6/30,000	61	67	64	
Seedless	7,840	8,400	14,000	14,000	3/66	70	65	
Other	12,940	13,900	18,000	16,000	3/59	64	64	
Texas, all	13,999	22,300	24,000	24,000	66	70	72	
Arizona, all	2,801	3,750	4,100	4,100	74	76	72	
California, all	2,503	3,830	3,350	3,390	78	82	79	
Desert Valleys	1,104	1,530	1,220	1,390	3/80	84	73	
Other	1,399	2,300	2,130	2,000	3/80	81	82	
4 States 4/	40,083	52,180	63,450	61,490	65	70	68	
<u>LEMONS:</u>								
California 4/	11,520	12,550	14,450	14,700	78	80	78	
<u>LIMES:</u>								
Florida 4/	116	250	200	170	68	55	68	
June 1 forecast of 1947 crop Florida limes.				200	—	—	—	

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerine 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 6/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions: Fla., Tangerines, 1944—150,000 boxes; 1946 — 200,000 boxes; Grapefruit, 1946, 3,000,000 boxes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1947

June 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State : Milk produced per milk cow 2/ : "Grain" fed per milk cow 3/

and : June 1 Av. : June 1, : June 1, : June 1, : June 1, : June 1,

Division: 1936-45 : 1946 : 1947 : 1945 : 1946 : 1947

	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	17.2	18.6	19.2	5.4	4.5	5.6
N.H.	17.7	18.2	18.7	5.0	4.0	4.6
Vt.	20.1	20.9	21.2	5.5	4.2	4.8
Mass.	20.6	20.3	22.0	5.8	4.8	5.3
Conn.	20.2	20.2	21.1	5.1	4.8	4.8
N.Y.	24.6	26.4	26.3	5.6	4.6	5.2
N.J.	23.0	24.2	25.6	6.9	6.2	6.7
Pa.	22.1	22.4	23.8	6.7	5.5	6.4
N. Atl.	22.41	23.52	23.97	5.8	4.8	5.4
Ohio	20.0	21.5	21.6	4.4	4.4	4.9
Ind.	18.4	20.2	20.4	4.4	4.3	4.8
Ill.	19.2	21.0	21.4	4.5	4.3	4.9
Mich.	22.8	23.6	24.1	5.1	4.8	5.4
Wis.	23.8	25.5	25.3	4.7	4.0	4.9
E.N. Cent.	21.54	23.31	23.41	4.6	4.3	5.0
Minn.	21.4	22.6	22.8	4.3	3.5	4.1
Iowa	19.5	21.6	22.6	4.9	3.9	5.1
Mo.	13.5	15.4	16.8	3.5	2.4	3.4
N. Dak.	18.3	18.8	20.3	4.1	3.0	3.6
S. Dak.	16.8	16.6	18.5	3.1	2.2	2.5
Nebr.	18.3	19.3	21.7	3.5	3.4	3.5
Kans.	17.4	17.6	19.9	3.9	3.3	3.6
W.N. Cent.	18.14	19.13	20.75	4.1	3.3	3.9
Md.	18.1	19.2	21.5	5.0	4.6	6.1
Va.	13.8	16.1	15.9	3.8	3.2	3.4
W. Va.	14.0	15.3	15.4	2.3	2.3	2.7
N. C.	13.1	14.6	15.0	3.7	3.8	3.7
S. C.	11.5	11.8	12.1	3.6	3.0	3.5
Ga.	9.8	10.3	10.4	3.5	2.8	3.1
S. Atl.	13.29	14.89	15.38	3.6	3.3	3.6
Ky.	14.0	15.6	15.3	2.9	2.7	2.5
Tenn.	12.4	14.0	14.2	2.7	2.8	2.8
Ala.	9.6	10.6	10.6	3.2	2.9	2.9
Miss.	8.4	8.9	9.3	1.7	2.1	1.9
Ark.	10.9	9.7	11.3	2.2	1.6	2.0
Okla.	13.1	12.6	13.5	2.6	2.1	2.5
Tex.	10.3	10.0	10.0	3.1	2.5	2.4
S. Cent.	11.35	11.75	12.10	2.6	2.3	2.4
Mont.	19.1	20.0	21.7	3.2	2.5	2.6
Idaho	21.4	22.4	24.4	3.5	2.8	3.5
Wyo.	17.7	19.7	22.0	2.6	2.7	3.0
Colo.	18.2	19.5	19.9	3.9	3.9	4.1
Utah	20.2	22.1	22.7	3.1	3.2	3.7
Wash.	23.5	25.3	24.7	4.5	3.6	4.3
Oreg.	21.8	23.0	23.4	4.2	4.0	4.2
Calif.	21.5	23.3	23.2	4.6	4.0	3.4
West.	20.66	22.19	23.02	4.1	3.6	3.6
U.S.	18.02	19.20	19.21	4.11	3.56	4.04

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in those herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)".

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

June 10, 1947

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during May		100 layers		During May : Jan. to May incl.			
Division:	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Thousands		Number				Millions	
Me.	1,681	1,750	1,894	1,838	32	32	183	169
N.H.	1,680	1,773	1,860	1,736	31	31	176	167
Vt.	832	682	2,124	2,052	18	14	86	74
Mass.	3,900	3,920	1,925	1,869	75	73	441	394
R.I.	452	458	1,903	1,372	9	9	43	45
Conn.	2,198	2,600	1,869	1,817	41	47	241	237
N.Y.	11,670	10,745	1,885	1,872	220	201	1,104	1,020
N.J.	6,103	7,494	1,795	1,817	110	136	596	663
Pa.	16,548	16,464	1,829	1,857	303	306	1,522	1,470
N.Atl.	45,064	45,886	1,862	1,850	839	849	4,397	4,244
Ohio	14,757	14,478	1,879	1,888	277	273	1,235	1,233
Ind.	11,892	12,742	1,922	1,941	229	247	1,067	1,101
Ill.	17,537	17,158	1,804	1,807	316	310	1,436	1,389
Mich.	10,223	9,614	1,841	1,841	188	177	850	779
Wis.	14,280	14,294	1,826	1,761	261	252	1,191	1,177
E.N.Cent.	68,694	68,286	1,850	1,844	1,271	1,259	5,829	5,679
Minn.	24,010	22,682	1,866	1,869	448	424	2,100	1,998
Iowa	23,158	26,736	1,823	1,848	513	494	2,349	2,249
Mo.	18,370	17,682	1,860	1,903	342	336	1,515	1,468
N.Dak.	4,210	4,066	1,382	1,357	79	76	307	291
S.Dak.	7,219	7,085	1,860	1,916	134	136	562	582
Nebr.	11,762	11,974	1,903	1,916	224	229	1,047	1,032
Kans.	13,427	12,511	1,866	1,931	251	242	1,144	1,129
W.M.Cent.	107,156	102,736	1,858	1,835	1,991	1,937	9,024	8,749
Del.	843	794	1,854	1,683	16	13	73	63
Md.	3,170	3,094	1,773	1,872	56	58	258	251
Va.	7,480	7,697	1,711	1,773	123	136	607	618
W.Va.	3,044	3,052	1,869	1,934	57	59	254	244
N.C.	7,424	7,642	1,531	1,631	119	125	522	532
S.C.	3,067	2,823	1,426	1,420	44	40	191	173
Ga.	5,397	5,508	1,407	1,410	76	78	328	313
Fla.	1,706	1,656	1,547	1,531	26	25	125	116
S.Atl.	32,136	32,266	1,624	1,655	522	534	2,358	2,315
Ky.	8,178	7,913	1,686	1,817	138	144	665	639
Tenn.	7,924	7,392	1,562	1,640	124	121	561	533
Ala.	5,453	5,247	1,476	1,504	80	79	349	327
Miss.	5,656	5,098	1,262	1,361	71	69	300	276
Ark.	6,150	5,176	1,547	1,615	95	84	373	325
La.	3,266	2,890	1,290	1,352	42	39	185	158
Okla.	9,072	8,449	1,758	1,841	159	156	742	693
Tex.	23,634	19,852	1,624	1,714	384	340	1,702	1,528
S.Cent.	69,333	62,017	1,576	1,664	1,093	1,032	4,877	4,479
Mont.	1,452	1,335	1,854	1,872	27	25	117	111
Idaho	1,551	1,732	1,903	1,844	30	32	148	153
Wyo.	586	626	1,872	1,885	11	12	48	51
Colo.	2,940	2,520	1,841	1,829	54	46	244	203
N.Mex.	857	882	1,683	1,717	14	15	69	68
Ariz.	462	502	1,624	1,596	8	8	36	39
Utah	2,576	2,540	1,860	1,782	43	45	209	206
Nev.	250	243	1,817	1,922	5	5	21	20
Wash.	4,094	3,758	1,860	1,843	76	69	384	344
Oreg.	2,748	2,528	1,835	1,919	50	49	253	238
Calif.	14,590	12,859	1,736	1,779	253	229	1,191	1,127
West.	32,106	29,525	1,794	1,812	576	535	2,720	2,569
U. S.	354,489	340,716	1,775	1,804	6,292	6,146	29,205	28,026

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-CP-6/10/47-4200
Permit No. 1001
